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and closely following with mathematical precision the most improved diets of the Modern Principles of DENTAL SCIENCE.

ed to the higher teachings of the beautifying effects of  
J. L. MAIRNALL is enabled to conduct his  
HIGH-CLASS DENTISTRY PRACTICE  
on its present successful basis,  
but the same time to the unparalleled popularity and extent is  
the result to a great degree of the liberal policy  
pursued, viz., that of  
PRACTISING HIGH-CLASS DENTISTRY  
AT REFORM FEES.  
SCALE OF FEE.  
COMPLETE SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, ON  
VULCANITE, \$5.  
18-CARAT GOLD AND VULCANITE, DITTO, \$10.

**DECATUR GOLD, DITTO, AND**  
OF THE LATEST PATENT.  
Consistencies Free. All Operations are PAINLESS.  
crucial teeth fitted, where desired, without extraction of  
any teeth. The Gold is made by the best process, and  
ad; anesthetic application, 75c and 25c.  
to fee for filling or setting teeth. See our circular. Hours,  
from 9 o'clock weekdays to 5 till 2. The only Sydney establish-  
ment.

J. J. MARSHALL, Dentist (the Original Marshall),  
410 GEORGE STREET (3 doors from Sydney Arcade).  
To other address, N.B.—J. J. MARSHALL'S Treatise on  
the Extraction of the Teeth and Gums "forwarded free  
application."

**RECOGNISED MERIT.**  
For pre-eminent excellence of composition,  
**MARSHALL'S CASSEIN NERVE**  
is awarded the Gold Medal (against all competition) at the  
International Sanitary Exhibition. It repairs and restores  
all decayed teeth. Prepared only by Marshall  
others, Pharmacists, 410 George-street. Obtainable at all

THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVERY-  
 B. MOTTON PERSIAN BALM (in pink and white  
 tins) is a most valuable preparation for the  
 like-lily tincture, rose haw, and satin-soft texture to the  
 complexion, thus making the plain face beautiful and  
 the complexion glowing. Price, 10c.  
 Scented Agerate (our only Sydney Establishment), MARSHALL  
 & SONS, Pharmacists, 410 George Street (3 doors from  
 the B.N.). The attention of ladies is especially invited to our  
 great assortment of English and American Toilet Requisites,  
 which are on sale at the lowest possible prices.

**Persons**

W. LEWIS, old-established Private Detective  
 Agency, for the discovery of absent friends, watching  
 suspected persons, suspected shop assistants, neatly found out  
 and traced, and for the recovery of lost property. Also  
 takes affidavits, legal notices, and all other legal  
 and business notices. By a qualified solicitor. Debits  
 collected. Consultation free.

**C U B I T ' S**

MISSING FRIENDS, CONFIDENTIAL, AND GEN-  
 ERAL INVESTIGATION. CUBIT'S, 101 DUMFRIES  
 STREET, opposite the G.P.O., Sydney.  
 is the only reliable institution in the colony.  
 for the recovery of absent friends, and in  
 all cases of **MISSING FRIENDS**, and  
**MARRIAGES**.

Patented Inquiries only conducted by Mr. CUBIT.  
 Copies of Wills and other Deeds Produced.  
 All cases of **MISSING FRIENDS**, and in  
 is **OLDEST** as well as the **MOST SUCCESSFUL** in Aus-

**W. L. LIVINGD.**—I have at last found and bought the right kind of hanger, which is a beauty, at Stevenson's, the well-known jewellers in George-street, four doors from the corner of the Exchange.

**W. K. KEST.**—Ask yourself this: Is it prudent to use kerosene oil to light your fire and stoves and burn kerosene lamps? Can you purchase the best kerosene at the lowest price? Write to the following for free literature: **W. B. MACOCK.**—Please call at 19 High-street, on Monday. Urgent.

**R. DUNLOP.**—Kindly call upon W. A. Lewis, printer, at 10, Market-street, on Monday.

**EDWARD TALBOT.** late with F. W. Saywell, send address to Box 19, Haymarket Post-office.

**WILL.**—Write this morning, and come to-night if possible.

**WILL** Mrs. **WILLIAM POTTER** kindly send her ADDRESS to Mrs. William McCandless, 184 West 10th-street, New York.

**W. OLUD** young Lady with friend, most to the advantage, in Suggs, entrance Domain, Sunday afternoon, 10 o'clock. Kindly send Mrs. M. M. Williams, 200 George-street, for particulars.

**Lost and Found.**

**OST.** on Saturday. CAMEL BROOCH, reward \$100. Apply to **W. H. BROWN**, Hunter-street.

**OST.** Branch of **KAYS**. Reward. Return George-street, 10 o'clock.

**OST.** Nurse Shores Ferry, parcel **SUBURBAN**  
**WISCONSIN.** Dr. Korka, North Shore. Reward.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**STOLEN** from Bray Green, Concord, during the night of  
 February, a **SHIRT**, light, long, patterned stone colour  
 with a collar, and a **PAJAMA**, light blue, with a collar  
 of the parties, or all on recovery of loss.

**OST.** Two **HOMES PLAS** on the corner of the City  
 at corner, Quay, February 28. Reward of \$1 will be paid  
 to **A. WALKER** on recovery of loss.

**OST.** **WATERPROOF OVERCOAT**, Reward.  
 R. Hill-street.

**WATERPROOF**—Strayed from Walvers, Lander-street, Lym-  
 bury, PUG DOG, answering to the name Hully.

**OST.** **FRIDAY EVENING**—A **WATERPROOF OVERCOAT**, and a  
**GLASS**, **GOLD PENDANT**, named with **Bugle**  
 Whelp. Reward on returning to A. LESLIE, R. Gray-  
 street.

**OST.** In the crush, at Protestant Hall, on Saturday  
 night, a **WATERPROOF OVERCOAT**. Reward.

Survey Office, Lymbury-street.

**OST.** on landing from P. and O. s.s. Arcadia, at  
 Sydney, Leather Dress Case, and **W. L. L.**,  
 Sydney, N.Y. Hotel Metropole.

**OST.**—**CHEQUE LOST** on Commercial Bank,  
 Oxford-street, 28, favour of Messrs. Harris and Ash-  
 ley, Leather Dress Case, and **W. L. L.**,  
 Sydney, N.Y. Hotel Metropole.

**TOLLEN**, Skir DINGY, patent rowlocks; Informal.  
rewards: Upson, bestials, Robinson's Bells, Domestic.  
**ANDWICK Pound**.—Dark-brown Draught Horse,  
not branded; Brown Horse, 5 over 14 near flange.

**Military Notices.**

**MILITARY BY NOTICE.**  
Military Staff Office,  
Sydney, March 6, 1900.

**EASTER ENCAMPEMENT.**

**TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, FORAGE,  
AND FUEL.**

TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon on  
Saturday, the 14th instant, for the following services in connection  
with the 1st New Zealand Military Encampment at Maitland,  
the 14th instant:

**PROVISIONS,  
FORAGE  
AND FUEL.**

Forms of tender and specifications may be obtained on application  
to the D.A.G.O. General.  
The officer commanding the Military Forces does not bind  
himself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
Tenders, duly addressed, to be paid by the successful tender-  
er, to the D.A.G.O. General.

**"Invited to Eastern Encampment."**  
By order  
(Signed) J. E. D. TAUNTON, Major,  
U. S. A. A. G. General.

**TENDERS FOR ENGINEER SERVICES,  
EASTERN ENCAMPMENT, NATIONAL PARK.**

TENDERS are invited for the following Engineer Services the Military Encampment at the National Park during the year, viz:

1. Water Supply by Steam Pump, &c.
2. Overhauling Iron Tanks, &c.
3. Station for Officers' Horses.
4. Temporary, &c., for Watering Horses.
5. Supply Field Kitchen.
6. Temporary Cookhouses.
7. Supply of Fuel, and of Ashes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained on application at the Military Works Offices, 46 Victoria Street, Melbourne, and the Clerk of the Works at the National Park on Tuesday, the 11th instant, he point out the place and hours to which tenders will be received.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Commanding Engineer," and be endorsed "Tenders, National Park, Eastern Encampment," and the number of the work tendered for should be added.

Tenders will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

By order,  
F. B. DE WOLAKI, Colonel,  
Commanding Engineer,  
National Park Works Force.

1917, 713 March, 1908.

**Business Announcements.**

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

CARL FISCHER and CO.,  
H. Hagen and Co.,  
Woolen Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents,  
have Removed from  
55 Pitt-street to  
3 Wyandott-street,  
Sydney, March 1, 1890.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ELY and HAMIL-  
TON, Solicitors, from J. & S. Barch's new building,  
but five doors south, near to Tupper and Co's, 571 George-  
-street.**

**Coal Firewood, &c.**

**W. H. DEARIN, Wholesale and Retail Coal  
Merchant, Pacific Wharf, Dunedin.**



**CEMENT, Gal. Iron, and Builders' Iron**

[illegible]

**GALVANISED IRON.** Crowe, Orr, and Gump Co.,  
Baltimore, Md., all lengths. Good steel and finish. 600  
Gallons. PIPES from 18 inches diameter, made of  
selected iron plates and well galvanized. All sizes.  
**CHIMNEY** CO. C. Pass, Traps, Garden-edges, Tin, &c.  
PIPER'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON PLATE PIPE,  
GOODELL AND SMITH, Surry Hills Fort, Rhode-  
Island.  
**R D Beldie** Dues, Piping and Lining, 71, 73, 75,  
& 77 North Second-street, Baltimore, Md.  
4 inch. Good steel and finish. 600 Gallons-iron.

**Religious Announcements.**

**B**RAIN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.  
THE SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH  
will be held on  
— THIS DAY, MONDAY, 16th MARCH, at 7 A.M. in  
the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Rathfriland-street.  
His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen will preside.

**P**RESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 8,  
1906.

11 a.m.—Committee of the Whole on the Code.  
1 p.m.—Report on Church and Manse Loan Petition.  
Reception of Delegation from Presbytery of New South Wales.  
Evangelical Alliance of New South Wales have banquets on Missions to the Heathen. Report on Expansion of Doctrine.

JAMES S. LAING,  
Clerk of Assembly.

**Meetings.**

ROCKDALE, MUSEUM BUILDING.

**WESTERN SUBURBS SEWERAGE SCHEME.**  
**ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING.**  
The Public Meeting (adjourned from the 2nd instant) of the Ratepayers and Inhabitants of Rockdale Municipality for the purpose of taking into consideration that portion of the report of the Sewerage Committee relating to the proposed discharge of sewerage matter within this municipality will be held at the Town Hall, Rockdale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th March instant, at 8 o'clock.  
EDWIN GODFREY, Mayor.

**Town Hall, Rockdale,  
8th March, 1904.**

**WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACT.**  
**A PUBLIC MEETING.**  
Under the auspices of the Trades and Labouring Council, will be held in the  
PROTESTANT HALL, CORNER CANNING-STREET,  
THIS EVENING, MARCH 10, at 8 o'clock  
for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of amending the Workshops and Factories Bill, Members of both Houses of Parliament are cordially invited.

**N. S. W. SHOP EMPLOYEES' UNION**  
A General Monthly MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall on **TUESDAY, March 11, at 8 p.m.**  
**BUSINESS:**  
Election of Secretary and Four Delegates to the Trades and Labour Council.  
**F. KING,**  
Secretary.

**N. S. W. CRICKET ASSOCIATION**  
The Monthly MEETING of the Committee will be held at **Thurps's Oxford Hotel, TONIGHT, at 8 p.m.**  
**Business:** General. **JOHN FORTES,** Hon. Sec.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB**  
**THIS EVENING, in the Large Hall,**  
That it is desirable that the two branches of the league profession should be amalgamated in this colony."  
**ROYAL Black Association.**—Arch Chapter the

THAILAI, No. 12—The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held this EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock, at the Grand Lodge, 10, The Arcade, St. James's, London, W.C.2.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, N.W.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be in the Grand Lodge Monthly Meeting in the Free Hall, Cuthbert-street, TEBSDAY, March 10th, at 7.30 o'clock.

WIDENY Amateur Photographic Society—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, March 11th, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Lodge, 10, The Arcade, St. James's, London, W.C.2.

WIDENY CENTRAL PROPRIETARY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, Post Office-chambers, Finsbury-square, on MONDAY, 17th March, 1900, at 2 p.m., to consider and determine the following resolutions:

1. That in consequence of the poor prospects of the Company, it is advised that the Company should be wound up, and accordingly the Company be wound up liquidator, under the supervision of the Court of Liquidators, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, No. 19.

That the remuneration of the Liquidator be fixed at \$50.

By order of the Board.

G. S. BEZACOTT, Manager.

Post Office-chambers,  
Pitt-street, Sydney,  
February 24, 1906.

**TERRALBA COL-MINING COMPANY**  
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company will be held at 11 a.m. on **THURSDAY, 27th** inst. again instant, at the Company's Office, 111 Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet of the half-year ended February 28, 1906, and to elect a Director in lieu of J. B. Christian, Esq., and to elect Auditors in lieu of Messrs. J. Robertson and J. Woods, and to transact such business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

LEONARD DODDS, Secretary.

**NORTH ILLAWARRA COAL-MINING COMPANY, Limited.**

The Fifth Ordinary General MEETING of the 12 February, adjourned by direction of the chairman (Mr Austin, Esq.), to the 27th, was, by resolution, further adjourned to the 12th day of March, at 3 o'clock, at which place, in the Office of the Company.

**Business:**  
Adoption of Report and suggested Balance-sheet  
Election of two Directors and two Auditors.

**EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.**

The Directors hereby convene an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Secretary, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of March, at which place as above.

**Business:**  
To consider the financial position of the Company, to decide on a voluntary winding up, or otherwise, and if so, to appoint a liquidator, and also to consider and make any Resolutions or Recommendations that may be made by the Board or Shareholders for the purpose of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

**RE** T. Gresham-street, 1st March, 1890.

**R**E MOUNT COSTIAGH NORTH EXTREME  
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Limited.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of aforesaid Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator on MONDAY, 16th April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

**Business:**  
To Receive Statement of Winding-up from the Liquidator.

**THOMAS MELDRUM,**  
Liquidator.

13 Temple-court, King-street, Sydney,  
8th March, 1890.

**THE WONGABANG SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Limited.**  
PANT, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of the following month, the following Resolutions were passed:—That the Company be wound up.

Also, that a General Meeting of the Company, to consider and otherwise the passing of the above resolution, will be held at the Company's Office, 7 Hamilton Chambers, Hamilton Street, off Bond Street, on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, at which all Shareholders are invited to attend.

By order of the Board. THOS. GILLESPIE,  
Legal Manager.

Sydney, 26th February, 1880.











—◆—  
**"THE POINTSMAN" AT THE**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



**TO-DAY'S PAPER.**

[illegible]

to stricken.

**SPARKING at Wazza.** Mr. Dibbs said that federation was an intensely important question; the colonies should be united. He did not claim to understand the views of Sir Henry Parkes on the subject, but the country should know on what terms federation was proposed.

**LORD CHARLES SCOTT** says that the new Australian steamers are too small. They should be of the *Blaker* or *Blenheim* type.

**SIR HENRY PARKES** has a good opinion at Adelaide of Saturday night. Speaking on the subject of free-trade and protection, he said that what he wanted in the population of this country was a greater stock of frugality, industry, and provident care.

The protectionists (Sir Henry Parkes stated) were always saying that the country was ruined, and that the colonies had no right to enter free-trade, and in the space of three years nearly doubled the expense of the country. The country was not ruined. It stood at the head of the Australian colonies; in the point of wealth at the head of the world, and the fact that protection had left protectionists to come here shows how that we were a better country.

A **LEGAL** ruling has been given in connection with Mr. Baird and the Pelican Club. It was found by the Judge that Mr. Baird had been irregularly excluded from the club, but the injunction was granted on the ground that the club was a proprietary one.

**MR. NORDENFELDT** has arranged with his creditors. He pays them in full by instalments.

**THERE** is every appearance of a disastrous flood at Casino. Mail communication is entirely suspended. The bridges over numerous creeks are covered.

It appears that Sheridan, the American dynamite expert, who offered £10,000 for certain evidence that he was to give in the Parnell-Finney libel case, but the offer was declined by Mr. Soames, as his story was not corroborated.

**OUR** London correspondent forwards by cable the proposed personnel of the Committee on the Western Australian Bill. The delegates consist for the most part of a fair class. The committee meets on Wednesday.

It is stated that a request has been made by Great Britain and France that the Berlin Labour Conference be adjourned for a month.

**MISS CONWELL'S** Mining Trust has been underwritten.

**THE** New South Wales contingent of the seventh Australian Division to E. gland left by the *Liguria* on Saturday. Bombar has withdrawn from the team. S. Desane accompanied them to Melbourne, at the request of the promoters.

**THERE** was a very large attendance at the first lecture given by Mr. Henry George at the Protestant hall on Saturday night.

**HENRY GEORGE** said that he was struck by the gathering. Important of the labour question. All over the civilised world there was a deep and deepening unrest.

If there be one class who owned the land (said Henry George), and another class who had no right whatever to use it save with the permission of the owners, the latter would have to give more and greater amounts of wealth to the landowner, and make more and more helpless those who must obtain some one else's permission to live or to work. The man who owned land owed everything necessary to human life.

In order of protection, Henry George asked the men who were reaching about it to look at facts. Why were wages higher in the United States than on the other side of the Atlantic because of protection? They were higher before they had any protection. This thing protection was the old clothes of English aristocracy.

At a meeting of heads of private and denominational schools at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Friday a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that the proposed bursaries should be thrown open to pupils of all schools.

It is feared that the French, who are reported to have been engaged with the Debeverans, are in a critical condition. A relief expedition will probably be sent to them.

**THE** Church of England in Australia is blamed by the *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic newspaper, for not straggling the Victorian Division Extension Bill.

**ANOTHER** Labour Conference is proposed. A wider programme than was to be submitted at Berlin is to be arranged. It will meet in London in the autumn.

**THE** London money market continues to decline, and the open market quotation for three months' bills is now 8½ per cent.

**THE** Customs duty received on Saturday was £2342.

**MR. HATTON** states that the population of Victoria on 31st December last was 1,119,977, an increase of 37,200 on the previous year of 1898.

**SATURDAY** was the last day of term in connection with the sitting of the Supreme Court. The hearing of cases will be commenced to-day.

**SPECIAL** sermons were preached in many of the churches yesterday in connection with the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

**THE** proposal to use Pulpas cars on the railways of this colony has been suspended for the present.

**ST. MATTHEW'S** Anglican Church, Ocean-street, Bondi, was opened on Saturday afternoon by the Dean of Syd-ey, who delivered a short address.

**THE** missionary steamer *Duyfvinger* returned to Sydney on Saturday, after spending nearly three months in the New Hebrides group.

**THE** official opening of the Monmouth Colliery, near the place on Saturday. A large number of visitors from Sydney were present.

**THE** *Rio*, which arrived here on Saturday, reports that whilst bound from Napier (N.Z.) to Newcastle she was carried to the southward by a strong current and struck upon a submerged rock off Montague Island. She was picked up by the steamer *Yea* Tang.

**THE** attempt by class of politicians to introduce into the country the industrial conditions which in England only yield an average wage of 31s. net week, in substitution for the conditions which here furnish an average of 40s. per week, is a spectacle so remarkable that we naturally look behind the scenes for the operating causes. We shall have no difficulty in finding reasons for the attempt to establish industries which degrade the wages of the working-classes, and prejudice the colony, by imposing on its producers and those engaged in its natural industries the burdens involved in their support. In the finding of work for the unemployed is one cause. In the procuring of the means of investment for capital is another. Both labourer and capitalist are enemies. Both labourer and capitalist and the other for his capital—in Sydney, to the detriment of the vital interests of the country. The other day the *St. James's Gazette* made a serious charge against the Victorian protectionist policy, declaring that it had led to the centralisation of interests in Melbourne, which had starved the country districts of their population and labour. The industries peculiar to the rural populations of the colony had been perforce neglected, owing to the inability of capitalists to hire labour for their enterprises. Victoria was suffering from unhealthy speculation and the slow debauchery of her national character. Sweeping as were the charges, there can be no doubt whatever that they contain much truth. The rural industries of Victoria have been neglected through the

Melbourne.

By certain of the labouring classes it is said that new industries would furnish our unemployed, said to number 1000 or more, with work, any description of which would be better than idleness. But it would be impossible to give work to the bulk of these through the imposition of imposed duties, long before protective duties could startle the industrialist; the unemployed would starve or find work through the revival which will come on the return of good seasons, not in poorly-paid protected industries, but in others which in this country give better wages than are paid elsewhere. But if it be conceded that by protection instant employment could be found for the men out of work, the result would still be disastrous to the colony. The employment would necessarily be in industries in which the wages earned would be nearer the English than the colonial rate, and as these industries continued to be developed they would divert from the other and more highly-paid industries the energies of the youth of the land; and the inevitable tendency would be to a gradual reduction of the average rate of wages in the colony. That has happened in Victoria, where, as some statistics recently compiled by Mr. PULSFORD clearly showed, the average wages are lower than in New South Wales. And comprehensive statistics published in the United States show that the artisans in protected industries are the most poorly paid. From the economical point of view it would doubtless pay this colony better to feed the unemployed until the return of better times when they would be able to develop our highly profitable natural resources.

To establish new State-aided town industries simply because we have a few unemployed at a time of depression would have the effect of extending the area of the suffering in the next period of stagnation. At present capitalists and manufacturers in England suffer when we have bad seasons in Australia. The protectionist policy would transfer the whole burden of suffering consequent on our bad seasons to the shoulders of this community.

But certain capitalists also wish to establish these poorly-paid industries. The cry is:—“Where can I invest £10,000 in Sydney? Show me any industry in which I can put my money? I have only this bank of interest 6 per cent to fly at.” This is just free trade in disguise. This class of capitalist is supposed to go into the country than certain of the unemployed who frequent the streets. They want to use their capital under their own supervision in Sydney. To that there can be no objection providing they do not come in forma pauperis to the State and ask for the aid of an import duty to enable them to tax all the community so that they may get a higher interest than the banks will give them for their money. But then these capitalists plead the sufferings of the unemployed, not their own deficiency of interest; prompted to do so moreover by the knowledge that the taxation of capital is limited unless they alter a status pretext they can avert this calamity by securing the additional public revenue through the Custom-house by protective duties. By casting the burdens properly chargeable on capital on the people through protective duties, and thus degrading the profitability of our colonial industries, and lowering the wages of our working men, capitalists would accomplish two important purposes. On the one hand they might save their capital from direct taxation, and on the other they might get aid from the State by import duties, which tax the people for the purpose of establishing protective duties. One reason or the other, or both, may lead them to support a protective policy.

But it seems to us that neither in the interests of unemployed labour nor in the interests of unemployable labour ought the State to impose import duties to endeavour to encourage unprofitable industries in Sydney, or any large town; because, as the *St. James's Gazette* truly enough observes, such a policy “will starve the country districts of their population.” Everyone recognises that there are too many people in the metropolis. The natural increase is greater here than in the country, and immigrant swells the city rather than the country population. If there are too many people in the city, obviously it would be a mistaken public policy to artificially encourage the concentration of a still greater number. Yet that is what the protectionist aims at. And the worst of it is that the concentration operates to the prejudice of the farmers and producers generally. The farmers in Victoria complain that the protected town industries, by charging them enormous prices for their implements and necessities, are ruining them. As the English paper referred to says, the country districts are starved of the necessary labour to carry on their operations. If, in view of the need of dispersing the unemployed throughout the country, the Government ventured to give aid to industries through import duties, there might appear to be some sense in endeavouring thus to establish farm industries and these alone, because the duties would simply operate as a bonus that would cease on the introduction of surplus at very early date. We do not advocate that, because it would be wrong in principle; but in the circumstances it might seem to be expedient. When, however, it is sought to establish inferior town industries with Government aid to help to develop an admitted evil in the concentration of an unduly large population in the metropolis, the impolicy and absurdity become apparent to all disinterested persons who value the permanent welfare of the colony.

A much better method of tiding over the difficulty of the few unemployed is to find some useful work to which they can be set at a rate of wages which, while enough for their subsistence, will afford inducement to them to accept when more capital is to be put off. And, as for the capitalist, he has no reason to complain, when they get 4 or 5 per cent, prepared to seek the means of investment

money, or 10 per cent. for their managers throughout the colony who, for a commission, lend the money to men who make use of it in their own interests, meaning by it something more than a commercial paper which the bank charges in developing our greatest and most lucrative resources. The country wants capital as well as labour, and the cheaper the banks can get money, the cheaper will they lend it in quarters where it will have the effect, not of concentrating population in the cities, but of distributing it throughout the country in industries which will yield high wages to the producers and criticisms and good profits to the capitalists. Public policy should be framed in view of the general earnings being maintained at £100 per man, not degraded to a level approximating to £75 per man.

It might be of some service if the position of New Zealand in relation to the Federation movement were placed before the public in accordance with facts more accurate than have been hitherto given. The country is not yet a Dominion. The account given by Captain Russell of the proceedings at the Melbourne Conference was unworthy of so important a subject, and unbecoming in one appointed by the Government of the colony as a delegate to the Conference. This may in part be attributable to the fact that the statement was made while he was being interviewed, as the habit now with some men on such occasions is not to speak their real thoughts. But even so, the utterances given were such as ought not to have escaped the lips of a statesman. They betray a feeling of petulancy over some fancied slight passed on New Zealand during the deliberations at the Conference, which there was no foundation. Captain Russell ought to have recollected that any apparent ignoring of New Zealand was solely due to a statement made by her delegates at an early moment of their inability to responsibly commit that colony to the federation proposed, and that it was this declaration that induced Sir HENRY PARKES to alter this resolution for establishing an Australasian Federation to one in favour of an Australian Federation only, leaving the more comprehensive title meantime in abeyance. The account, however, given by Sir JOHN HALL, the other New Zealand delegate, was of a very different nature, and more correctly reflecting the position. He represented the Conference as having treated New Zealand representatives with great respect; that its other members innocently regretted the inability of that colony to take part in the deliberations; that they cordially agreed to leave it free to join the Federation at a future stage, and urged that, notwithstanding its present attitude, it should of course delegates to the Convention proposed to be held for the framing of a Federal Constitution. This fair and reasonable statement places both the Conference and New Zealand in a more pleasing light, shows that the spirit of that colony is not hostile but friendly to the federation, and is not so weak as to lead to consideration simply those difficulties, alleged or unexpressed, which prevent it from now facilitating the desired consummation as a sympathy therewith would lead one to expect.

The most obvious reason for New Zealand hesitating to share in the responsibility of forming a federation of the nature proposed is its remoteness from the Australian continent. This may be viewed both from a military and a political standpoint. Looked at in the former light, it seems to possess strong objective force, for, as was alleged by its delegates, the Federal army, whose headquarters must be at Sydney or Melbourne, would be of comparatively little service to New Zealand by the event of war. The argument, however, is not so strong as it looks. The continent of the army furnished by New Zealand could easily be constituted a localised force under a separate command, to be mobilised, there, and reinforced from Australia only as circumstances might require. A similar arrangement could also be made with respect to the Federation's naval defences. Indeed, the fact of New Zealand, being as Sir W. JAMES described it, "the shield of Australia against an enemy approaching from the East," would necessitate both these plans being acted on; and were that colony an integral part of the Federation, they would certainly be given effect to should a crisis arise in Australia, as it would be to ally itself in Australia, and thereby her principal resources exposed to danger. Nor does this objection of remoteness acquire any greater validity when taken in its political aspect. It might of course be, and has in fact been, maintained that its distance from the seat of a Federal Legislature would have the effect of restricting the representation of New Zealand thereto to the wealthy classes of its citizens, as none save men of means could absent themselves so long from their business as the distance would necessitate. This contention, however, is disposed of by the fact that payment of members would necessarily be provided for by the Federal Parliament, and even if it is in some if not all colonial Legislatures, it is not so incommensurate with the serious consideration. The question of remoteness, and therefore, though urged at the Conference, is accounting for New Zealand's reluctance to identify itself with the proposed Federation, possesses but little cogency, and in the absence of more practical and weighty considerations, is not likely to amount for much, when the relation that colony is permanently to assume towards the Federation movement comes up for consideration in its Legislative Assembly.

The reasons which really cause New Zealand to hesitate to cast in her lot with Australia are of a different order, and of a more serious nature, such as to merit a careful and serious review by Australia prior to the final compact. First among these may be mentioned its oppressive public debt, coupled with the fear that it may be rendered yet more oppressive by legislation it may feel powerless to prevent. As far as the amount goes, this indebtedness may not exceed that of some of the principal Australian colonies; but it is yet excessive in proportion to population, and

safely be exposed to the risk of dis-  
 embance. It may be said that the  
 liquidation of all the colonial loans by  
 the Federal Legislature, which is assumed  
 one of the advantages of federation,  
 would lighten the burden of the several  
 colonies by reducing the interest now pay-  
 able, and enabling them to raise money at  
 a cheaper rate. This, however, is open  
 to New Zealanders to say, is, in the  
 present, problematical. No one will dis-  
 sent to the wisdom of Sir HENRY PARKES  
 proposal to leave the settling of the  
 difficult question to the unfettered de-  
 cision of the Federal Parliament,  
 but no one colony can yet avoid reflecting  
 on the possible effect which that decision  
 may have on its existing financial arrange-  
 ments. And this is a consideration which seems at  
 present especially to weigh with New  
 Zealand. Apart from any question about  
 the relative merits of freetrade and protec-  
 tion, which it may be said, to hold a  
 neutral position, its tariff is framed for  
 revenue purposes, and solicitude as to how  
 its fiscal policy adopted by the federation  
 may affect its income naturally induces  
 temporary inaction. Then there is the  
 apprehension lest federation should in-  
 here with that individuality which  
 communities, like persons, guard with  
 feeling akin to jealousy. It is  
 that that New Zealand dreads any  
 loss of power it might be supposed to  
 retain when its handful of representatives  
 sit at their places among the numerous hand-  
 some men gathered in the Federal Parlia-  
 ment from the several continental colonies,  
 no might be suspected a common Aus-  
 tralian sentiment. What is by anticipa-  
 tion deprecated is the forfeiture of that  
 popular influence and prestige which pro-  
 penses to New Zealand as an important and  
 distinctive insular colony. It may be said  
 that in this respect it would fare no worse  
 than Tasmania; but the comparison is not  
 well and will not hold. Among the island  
 puppets of the South Pacific, New Zealand  
 uses a modern phrase, possesses  
 a "sphere of influence" which Tasmania  
 cannot lay claim to; and such is the charm  
 of this position has for many of the  
 most enterprising of its citizens that in  
 their dreams they have looked forward to  
 the realization of a Polyneesian federation,  
 with New Zealand as its nucleus, not the  
 protector, but as the complement of the  
 larger and more important Australia  
 federation. One of the things which in-  
 creased this anticipation was the invaluable  
 experience which not a few of New Zea-  
 land's colonists had acquired in dealing  
 with troublesome questions connected  
 with the native race in their own colony,  
 and which seemed to qualify them  
 for beneficially directing the inhabi-  
 tants of the Pacific island groups  
 in their efforts to obtain the blessings of  
 civilization and good government. The  
 question of how to deal with the interests  
 of the native races which must come under  
 the control of the federation, if established  
 on a comprehensive basis, has not yet  
 been discussed by those furthering  
 the movement. But ultimately it must  
 be carefully considered, and probably the  
 way of disposing of it will be to  
 segregate it, with many other special  
 matters, to those colonies best fitted by  
 position and experience to successfully  
 handle them. This might gratify the  
 amour propre of our New Zealand cousins,  
 and, meantime, no harm will come of their  
 lifting a little on the development of  
 the continent.

The Premier's address at Armidale on  
 Tuesday night was an exhaustive ex-  
 position of the principles of Freetrade, and a  
 comprehensive impeachment of the restrictionist  
 policy. Sir HENRY PARKES was at his best  
 in describing to what a state Protection-  
 is inseparable part of the creed of the free  
 traders who opposed the franchise and  
 popular education—had reduced England  
 to the beginning of the second half of the  
 nineteenth century. Familiar illustrations  
 drawn from the common necessities of life  
 were not to often adduced to remind the  
 working-man, whom the advocates of Pro-  
 tection have so affectionately taken under  
 their patronage, of what the state of his  
 brethren in England would be like after  
 the abolition of fiscal barriers. It is a pleasant  
 change to the state of the human mind to be able  
 to forget the miseries of the past, but  
 unfortunately for the working-man, he is able  
 to read history for himself. He would  
 find that the consumption of wheat  
 flour doubled itself in ten years, so  
 that two persons got a loaf each where  
 only one received a loaf before. In regard  
 to bacon, tea, sugar, butter, rice,  
 potatoes, and other articles in common  
 use the same story was told. The savings  
 to the people increased at the rate of mil-  
 lions, the shipping of England under-  
 went such that of any other country whose  
 flag was carried on the high seas, and population  
 itself had enormously increased in the country  
 years before, yet there were already talking about  
 re-population and the limit of produc-  
 tion. This part of the Premier's address  
 is conclusive as to the relative effects  
 of Protection and Freetrade on the  
 public prosperity and private comfort of  
 the kingdom. Coming to our own colonies, Sir  
 HENRY PARKES showed that New South  
 Wales would not omit to mention  
 that the colony has again shot ahead  
 of its southern neighbour in regard  
 to population. The threebare arguments  
 are accustomed were dismissed with  
 the briefest mention. Experience has  
 abundantly proved that restrictionists  
 never give up a tax that has once been  
 brought into operation, and if a tariff  
 does not raise prices it defeats the only  
 object for which it is imposed. The  
 speech, as a whole, was a triumphant vin-  
 dication of the position the Freetrade  
 party has taken up, and as such it may  
 very truly form an interesting chapter of the  
 history of the fiscal question.

The point decided by Mr. District  
 Judge M'FARLAND in favour  
 of a broker who sued for commission  
 on the sale of a quantity of wheat,  
 one of great interest to the com-  
 munity. Much of the business  
 done by importers and distributing and re-  
 houses is done by means of brokers, who  
 paid for their work by commission on  
 completion of sale. The question  
 to be determined is, Was the sale



[By TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

## VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Sun.

The Intercolonial Conference on the R. What question will meet at 10-to-morrowing, under the presidency of the Minister of Education, will be available for distribution from Mount Macedon nursery during the coming year as against 180,000 last year.

The Maharajah of Ulwar and suite arrive at the Adelaide Express on Saturday morning. Governor's aide-de-camp, Sir James Fergusson, arrived, and offered him a hearty welcome. He visited the Flemington races.

Miss Valerie Van Tassel, sister of the late Mrs. Van Tassel, and her family, arrived at the Adelaide Express on Saturday morning. She made a successful balloon ascent and descent on Wednesday from the top of the Flinders Ranges, and made a successful balloon ascent on Saturday afternoon, descending from a balloon 3000ft. by means of a parachute.

This afternoon the Governor, Lord Hopwood, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Public Library at Kew. The Countess of Hopwood have laid the stone, but she was unavoidably prevented from attending.

Mr. H. Shillito, treasurer of the Opera House, was injured in a gas explosion on Monday, 25th, while in the Melbourne Theatre.

The axle of the boulevard carriage attached Adelaide Express for Melbourne became broken approaching Servisstown, charring the floor of the carriage.

John Burns, aged 45, a resident of Avoca on a harbour trip to-day by the steamer "Avoca" on the return trip, when near the wreck Cape Verde, he was leaning over the side of the steamer, suffering from seasickness, and fell; death occurred, and was drowned. The considerable delay in launching a boat, and was got out it was found to leak so badly that it would barely support the two men who got into it.

The boiler of a commercial engine exploded in a line bar when about six miles Warrigall, on Friday. There were 12 men on board, including the contractor, Ahern, who rather severely scalded. Several others seriously injured.

Two new engines, Conway and Omnia with 28 H.P. and Hydraulic Power changed to good parcels. Royal Banks had a good Commercial Bank, £10 f.

Wheat firm at 7d. Stocks of old wheat as town holders, and of 3000 bags of New

cats sold at full current value. Victoria  
cots at \$5 delivered. The sugar market  
firm.

**QUEENSLAND.**

**BRISBANE, SATURDAY.**

Rain has been falling almost incessant  
three days. There is no sign of clearing.  
Floods are feared in the southern coun-  
ties. The weather has been very heavy along  
the last few days. Several steamers have  
been detained in consequence, being unable to leave  
the Navarino, from Newcastle for Balclutha  
off Cape Moreton for a coast pilot on Friday  
morning, but is set without one owing to the  
weather.

Crocydon crushings: Queen No. 2 south  
tons, yielding 5650z. gold; May B-II, 2  
2080z.; Crocydon King T north, 282 tons,  
Mountain Maid United, 230 tons, 1080z.  
Blue 1 south, 94 tons, 1920z.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

**ADELAIDE, SATURDAY.**

Trade is generally very light. Wheat, 100  
bushels at roller door, £9 to £9 10s.; superfine  
to £9 15s.; bran, 7½d.; pollard, 8d. The  
is very firm at last rates.

The funeral of the late Captain Tomlinson  
died on Friday, took place at Upper Mitchell  
afternoon. The military and police force  
well represented.

Arrived: March 8, Guilgoa (s.), from  
Mr. Ringhorn, ship, from Charleston, 31  
from Sydney, 20. R.M.S. Oceanic  
Sydney. Sailed: March 8, Adelaide to  
Melbourne.

**THE QUETTA DISASTER.**

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

**BRISBANE, SATURDAY.**

The Hon. John Douglas wired to the O  
retary from Thursday Island yesterday say-  
ing:—A meeting was held at Thursday Island  
which a relief committee was formed, and  
£100 collected to aid all who require a  
among the survivors of the Quetta. This  
the Japanese and the Lascar crew, who  
thoroughly well.

The Japanese passengers and crew, as  
European passengers and crew.

The B. L. and A. C. Company received  
following telegram dated Friday:—The sea-  
the survivors has elapsed. The Albatross  
the survivors.

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Captain Saunders and Pilot Keatinge ac-  
company the divers anticipate being able to  
tomorrow or Sunday. The divers are ex-  
European."

Special sermons in connection with the  
the Quaker were delivered at most of the  
churches to-day.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A SUP-  
LUNATIC**

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.  
A supposed lunatic named James Davis met a violent death at the Wangaratta Station on Saturday afternoon. He was arrested for insulting behavior at a railway station, and was committed to the gaol. Police Court to Beechworth examination by the asylum doctor, in charge of Constable Ballin. Whilst on the train on the Wangaratta platform, Davis suddenly bounded off a seat and jumped between the trucks of the Wangaratta goods train, between the platform and the passing train. As the train had passed he was picked up by the legs had been cut off at the trunk. He was taken to the hospital, and died after a short inter-

**FLOODS AT BALLINA.**

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLINA, SATURDAY.  
The easterly gale still continues. There is a view sea on the bar, which with the flood will interfere for some days. No prospect of the weather improving. Between 4 1/2 and 5 ft. of rain has fallen since 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and has fallen since the gale commenced on Wednesday the flood waters from the river have reached here. At high tide to-day the water is low several straths in Ballina. Much high water is expected to-morrow, when spring tides reach us, especially if the gale continues. The present high sea on the bar. The roads in all directions are in an impassable condition. The Lismore blocked owing to a land slip on the Altonville

**VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO BALLINA.**

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROKEN HILL, SATURDAY.  
The Mayor received a letter from the Premier intimating that he and the Minister for Lands will visit Broken Hill at the end of the month.











SHOW STOCK RALNS.

**G**EORGE KISS will hold a sale of Horses, Cattle, &c., on Agricultural Ground during March.

show, and to be glad to receive particulars from those who wish to place in his hands. See page 16th March.

CAMPDEN, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 11th MARCH.

**BROWN BROS. and CO.** have received consignments from Mr. W. WEBB, Tarana, to sell by auction, at 12.30 p.m., on Tuesday, 11th March, at 12.30 p.m., 15 to 20 weight cattle and fillies, in ages 6 to 12 months, direct from the breeder.

**IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**35**  
**PURE-BRED AYSHIRE CATTLE.**  
From the studs of these well-known breeders and importers,  
**KENNEDY FERGUSON, BURNHAM FARM, and JAMES CHRYSTALL, Newbiggin, Newcastle, N. H.**

**BROWN BROS. and CO.** have received consignments from the above well-known breeders of a number of pure-bred AYSHIRE CATTLE, of the best quality, at the following prices:—  
**HORNED AYSHIRE CATTLE, 4**  
**HORNED AND CATTLE BAZAAR, 4**  
bulls, cows and heifers, specially reared for the purpose, and on judgment to suit the requirements of this market.

The above cattle are advised by Messrs. FERGUSON and CHRYSTALL as the best consignment ever brought forward for sale in this market.

selected to test the principal prize at the forthcoming  
livestock show. Messrs. FRANKLIN & A. CHRISTIAN  
are so intimately connected with the importation of  
CATTLE, HORSES, AND OTHER STOCK, that they  
can furnish complete and reliable information on  
demand concerning unscrupulous. CATALOGUES ARE NOT  
THE COURSE OF PREPARATION AND PARTICULARS  
PARTICULARS WILL BE ADVERTISED IN A  
PAGE.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, DAYMEN, AND OTHERS  
BROWN BROS. AND CO. beg to notify that  
have received advices of several first-class quail  
Cove, newly saved, to arrive from the Hunter River  
on the 10th inst. and are of the best quality. For  
BROOKLYN, N. Y. or their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY  
MARCH 15th inst.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES AND VEHICLES  
BROWN BROS. AND CO. have received in-  
formation to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNES-  
DAY next, this instant.

Also several very large  
Pair chestnut aces, draught Suffolk buck, buck

may weight-carrying backs.  
The country's self-made millionaire  
Also several other tuckers.

Parties have been to offer will kindly send in parties  
at once.

MORRIS HORRICKS

CAMPBROWD, WEDNESDAY, 1968 instant.

HILL, CLARK, and C. have received information from Mr. E. H. Jamison, Richmond, Va., concerning the purchase of a horse named "COUNTRY HORSES," consisting of 10 horses and upstanding backs, all in splendid condition. The above mentioned horses are being sold at \$100 each and up to any work; also a bay mare named "COUNTRY HORSES," described by Mr. Jamison as a head mare, and has taken many prizes at shows.

COUNTRY HORSES. COUNTRY HORSES.

WANDER HARRY GAVES will sell, one of the above mentioned horses, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.

chest, Eq., Mount Bromberg.  
TRADE NOTICE.

**G. MAIDEN** (for Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co. Limited) will sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, 200 prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Wilson and Cannon.

**HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Ltd.** will sell by auction, at Homebush, (brought in) by public auction at Homebush salesyards, THIS 10th instant, at the usual hour, 200 prime fat sheep, Messrs. E. J. and W. M. G. Currie & Co.

**HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Ltd.** will sell by auction, at Homebush, (brought in) by public auction, at Homebush salesyards, THIS Monday, 10th instant, at the usual hour, 200 prime fat sheep, for Messrs. E. J. and W. M. G. Currie & Co.

241 prime fat sheep, C. F. Bolton, Esq.

**HOMEBSH FATT STOCK SALE.**

THIS DAY, MARCH 10, 1894.

**HILL, CLARK, and CO.** will sell by auction above—  
111 prime fat cattle, from Montrose, for Messrs. Power Bros.  
500 prime fat cattle, from The Kansas, for McDonald, Esq.  
3000 fat sheep, for Messrs. Ball and Power  
1000 fat sheep, from Castilleja, for Jas. Lee, Esq.  
100 prime fat sheep, from Tarana, for W. Smith, Esq.  
**PAT STOCK FOR MONDAY'S SALE**  
**JOSEPH LEEDS and CO.** will sell by auction—  
Hornbrook Yards, 7711½ DAY, the 102d instant,  
60 prime fat sheep for W. A. Gardiner, Esq.  
1000 prime fat sheep for Messrs. Mackay Bros.  
500 prime fat sheep for Messrs. Mackay Bros.  
500 prime fat sheep for W. F. Buchanan, Esq.  
Killerney  
100 prime fat sheep for P. J. Newland, Esq., Eden  
100 prime fat sheep for Messrs. Mackay Bros., Eden  
**THE POLYGRAPHIC and PUBLICATIONS, 24, N. 2ND ST.**

**PITTS, SON, AND BADGERY, Limited,** will sell at auction  
170 prime fat cattle, for Mr. W. Hennes, B.  
Dundas  
60 prime fat cattle, for the A. & C. Co., Warrah  
28 ditto ditto ditto, for Mr. A. K. Craze, Gough  
40 ditto ditto ditto, for Messrs. A. & D. Brown,  
250 ditto ditto ditto, for Messrs. A. & D. Brown,  
Sheilaheir  
10 prime fat cattle, for Northern agents  
1400 prime fat sheep, for J. J. Kennedy, Taree  
180 ditto ditto ditto, for Mr. E. R. Craze, Gough  
100 ditto ditto ditto, for Mr. E. R. Craze, Gough  
100 ditto ditto ditto, for Mr. W. Morris, Bowral  
100 prime fat lambs, for Mr. W. Morris, Bowral

**WILKINSON, J.** will sell the Municipal Yards, Hume  
**THIS DAY, 10th instant,** at usual hours.

see next

REVUE

THIS DAY, MARCH 10, at 11 a.m.

TO THE TRADE, DEALERS, &c.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF  
FIRST-CLASS ARTIST'S DRAWN POTTERY  
from the STORE of the LITHGOW VALLEY COMPANY  
Nos. 7 and 11 Mathew-street, off Hay-street, Dublin  
Markets.

DRAIN PIPE JUNCTIONS, TILES, TEAPOTS  
BREAD CROCKS, BUTTER JARS, JAROLICA WARE  
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER POTS, VASES, &c. &c.

\* SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to this NEW  
SPLENDID assortment of POTTERY, which will be  
ONLY IN TRADE LINES.

Catalogues now ready.

W. M. CRANE, Jun. (of No. 6 Temple-  
Bar-street), has been favoured with instructions  
by auction, THIS DAY, MARCH 10, at 11 a.m., to  
sell the above POTTERY, &c.

TERMS, CASH, NO RESERVE.  
THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 2.15 p.m.  
By Virtue of a Bill of Sale,  
Alternative and Unconditional Sale,  
at No. 41 WATER STREET (first terrace past Court  
street),  
ALL FURNITURE and EFFECTS of a 2-roomed house  
comprising  
SPLENDID PIANO by Bech & Co.,  
CAPITAL Drawing Room and Bedroom Furniture  
Kitchen and Laundry Requisites, &c.  
**WM. CRANE, Junr.** No. 5 Temple Court, E.  
street, will sell by auction, THIS AFTERNOON  
Furniture, without reserve.  
**DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.**  
THIS DAY, Monday, at 3 p.m.  
ANTIQUED ESTATE OF MILLINERS and DRESS-  
MAKERS.  
**M. V. SOLOMON and CO.** will sell by  
Auction,  
Dressmaking, 100 dress patterns, and men's and children's  
clothes, hats, clothing, &c.

**POSITIVE NO RESERVE. PEARM, KALE,  
AUCTION SALE, 11 A.M. TUESDAY,  
M. V. SOLOMON AND CO.,  
Auctioneers and Valuers.**

**TO DEALERS, PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.**  
**H. A. HAINS** has received instructions to sell  
public auction, **THIS DAY, Monday, the 18th**  
a.m. on the premises, 638  
Liverpool-street, Liverpool-street, Household  
furniture and effects, 11 ball-street bedsteads and bedding  
good order, chairs, dress-  
ing-tables, mirrors, ornaments, Mistress two sets  
laundry utensils, etc.

**THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 a.m.** 638 Georgetown,  
Liverpool-street, entrance up right-of-way.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, at 5 o'clock.**

**LOT TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.**

**LEASE, LICENSE, AND GOODWILL, OF  
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
DOWLING-STREET.**

[illegible]

la news-page138



## 11

[illegible]



1st floor of the Mercantile  
G. P. O. Apply 120 Post-office

OFFICES, best part Pitt-st., next A. N. P. Store,  
every corner, from St. E. J. Stevens and Co., 108, Pitt  
OFFICE, furnished, first-floor, George-street, near  
Bond-street.  
OFFICES to LET, elegant and commodious, over  
F. Mitchell's, 21 George-street.  
OFFICES, large or small Rooms (2d, second floor,  
at 108-110 Pitt-street, opposite the City Hall.  
OFFICES or CHAMBERS, central, from 10 to 15  
years, all modern conveniences, opp. Post and G.  
St., 1st floor, elevator, bath, and all modern  
bath room, heating, air, well lit and ventilated  
on premises. VERMILION COMPANY, Pub-  
lishers, 108-110 Pitt-st.  
POSITIVE GENERAL POST OFFICE.  
OFFICES to LET, at 108-110 Pitt-street (partitioned off  
tenants) - from £1 per week upward.  
THE SYDNEY REAL ESTATE BANK, Limited,  
108-110 Pitt-street.  
ADDINGTON - Balcony House, 5 rooms, bath,  
stable, air, well furnished, 115-116 King-street.

**TO LET**—**FURNITURE**, Gordon-st., near  
Palmer School, 6 rooms &c. perfect order, large hall,  
**STREET**.—No. 113 next to Dalton Road.  
Stores, south of Humber-street.

**SHOP AND BAKERY.**

**FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS,**

**STORES at rear.**

**TO LET on short lease.**

**GEO. CHRISTIE,** Secretary,  
City Avenue Company, Limited,  
George-street.

**BANDWICK**—To be LET, with or without right  
to Purchase Furniture, a commodious Family Edifice,  
of 19 Rooms, separate with very modern com-  
modities, ornate building, stable and 2 acres of ground.  
Furnished with magnificent furniture, large garden.

EDPHERN, To LE1, Diamond-trees, Great  
Buckingham-street, 6 main rooms, kitchen, wash  
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